NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Interesting Home and Foreign News.

Congress.

SENATE, June 4.—Mr. Voorhees sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a resolution under which the Exodus Committee was appointed, and spoke at considerable length thereon, holding that the Republican party was responsible for the exodus, and endorsing the views of the report made by the majority of the committee.......HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the House bill granting condemned cannon for the erection of a soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio, were concurred in. The Speaker stated that the regular order was a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House on the day before concurred in the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill striking out the proviso relative to the reletting of the star routes. The motion to table was agreed to. Mr. Atkins submitted a conference report on the Legislative and Executive bill, stating that the conferees had been unable to agree. Fernando Wood stated that he would not call up the refunding bill this session, but gave notice that he would bring it before the House on the first Wednesday in December next. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 5.—The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill and a conference committee was appointed. The House amendments to the bill for immediate transportation of dutiable goods were concurred in. A message was received from the President, replying to a resolution of inquiry, stating that two supervisors of census had been removed and successors appointed by him, under authority of the twenty-third section of the census act, which authorizes the Superintendent of Census, with the consent of the President, to so remove and appoint... HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the following House bills were concurred in: Requesting the President to open negotiations with the Governments of France, Spain, Austria and Italy relative to the importation of tobacco in their dominions; to amend the statutes relative to immediate transportation of dutiable goods. The conference committees on the River and Harbor and Postoffice Appropriations bills reported. Adjourned.

SENATE, June 7.—The bill reducing the price of public land within railroad limits from $2.50 to $1.25 per acre was passed. Mr. Kernan made a speech in favor of the resolutions unseating Kellogg. Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendment the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar. The House bill prohibiting Government suits against timber trespassers on public lands prior to March 1, 1879, and enabling defendants in suits now pending to settle them by acquiring a title to the lands under the existing laws, was called up. The section reducing from $2.50 to $1.25 per acre the lands whose price was raised more than twenty years before the passage of this act on account of grants of alternate sections for railroad purposes, was stricken out and as thus amended the bill was passed......HOUSE.—The Senate bill ratifying the Ute agreement, with the amendments of the House Committee thereto, was passed.

SENATE, June 8.—The Kellogg resolutions were informally laid aside and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered. The amendment devoting $10,000 of the appropriation for taking the census to expenses for obtaining statistics as to the number of citizens denied suffrage by State laws was advocated by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Beck. Mr. Blaine opposed it, saying it was a mere political twist. "Mr. President," said Mr. Beck, "the Senator from Maine is so prompt to call this a political trick." "Twist, twist. I said twist," interrupted Mr. Blaine. "Well twist, then," resumed Mr. Beck; "twist is a little better. Things have taken a twist elsewhere to-day that may not have been pleasing to some Senators, and that may have caused the Senator from Maine to lose his temper, which he doesn't do very often." Mr. Blaine smiled good naturedly amid the general amusement and made no reply. Pending debate the Senate after executive session adjourned......HOUSE.—Mr. Blackburn presented a report of the conference committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

Domestic.

THE Navajoes and Utes have had a grand pow-wow near Terra Arnulla, New Mexico, and it is understood the result of the council was to make war in common on the whites.

THE delegates to the National Democratic Convention from Alabama were not instructed. The preference is generally understood to be for Field, Thurman, Bayard and Hancock. It is understood that none are for Tilden.

HERMAN LISSBERGER, a metal merchant and importer at New York City, suspended payment on the 2d, with liabilities between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

THE South Carolina delegates to the National Democratic Convention are reported to be unanimously for Bayard.

ADMIRAL AMMEN has received a dispatch from Engineer Menocal, stating that the Nicaraguan Congress has confirmed the concession recently made by the President of that Republic to an American Company for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal across the Isthmus.

C. W. SCHOFIELD, President of the Pittsburg Chain Company, suspended payments on the 4th with liabilities exceeding $2,000,000.

THE First National Bank of Meadville, Pa., closed its doors on the 4th.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate on the 4th. In the House Fernando Wood stated that he would not call up the refunding bill this session, but gave notice that he would bring it before the House on the first Wednesday in December next.

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, of England, attended the Republican Convention at Chicago on the 4th, and remained a spectator for about an hour and a half.

THOMAS J. CHURCHILL was nominated for Governor by the Arkansas Democratic Convention on the 4th.

A FIRE in the Chinese quarters at Nevada City, Cal., on the 6th, destroyed about fifty buildings and a number of stores and other buildings in the business part of the town.

AGLE TAKATO, Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Washington City, committed suicide on the 6th. He left a letter stating that he had been concerned in the insurrection of 1877 and had forfeited his honor.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, JR., of Ohio, son of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, was shot and seriously wounded in the abdomen on the 4th, at Highland Falls, N. Y., by Beaumont Buck, of Texas. Both were candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy and attending a preparatory school at Highland Falls. Buck, who had been a victim of a mild form of hazing by the other students, became enraged at some remarks made and drew a revolver and shot Thompson.

A GREAT tariff demonstration and picnic under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was held at Beaver, Pa., on the 5th. About 25,000 people were present.

OVER two thousand emigrants arrived at Baltimore on the 5th, and left for the West in the evening.

A VIOLENT storm swept over St. Louis and vicinity on the 5th, doing great damage to property and causing some loss of life.

PRESIDENT HAYES has been elected Vice President of the American Bible Society.

TWENTY horses were burned to death in a sale and feed stable, at St. Louis, a few days ago.

JOHN BROUGHAM, the actor, died in New York City on the 7th.

EPHRAIM HOLLAND, who has had much notoriety from connection with election frauds at Cincinnati in 1876 was shot on the night of the 7th, by Marshal Wooding, a gambler. The ball struck Holland in the upper part of the right leg near the groin.

A TERRIBLE wind storm passed over Hancock County, Ohio, on the 7th, doing an immense amount of damage. In Orange township the Sabbath school of the English Evangelical Church, to the number of sixty, had assembled when a violent gust caught the roof and tore it from its fastenings. At the same time the south gable of the church, which was of brick, fell in with a crash, burying beneath the ruins the major portion of the congregation. Twenty-three persons were injured, among them six seriously, if not fatally. The scene was frightful in the extreme.

CHIN LAN PIN, the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, has arrived in New York.

THE public debt of the United States has been decreased nearly $75,000,000 since June 1, 1879.

VICTORIO'S band has gone to the Blade Range Mountains, near Hillsboro, New Mexico, to recuperate. Squads from his force are scouring the country stealing horses and committing other depredations.

THE Tennessee Democratic State Convention to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention, met at Nashville on the 8th. The general sentiment of the delegates selected is for the most available candidate.

WILLIAM WILSON, a butcher at Fort Macleod, Montana, recently killed an ox whose stomach was found to contain five or six dollars worth of fine gold, mixed with sand. The ox was evidently a good prospector and doubtless found pay in the grass roots. The singular event created a decided stir at Fort Macleod, and a number of parties have stampeded in the hope that they may be able to find and jump the ox's claim before his heirs intermeddle.

MICHAEL MCDONOUGH died in New York City on the 2d, at the extreme age of one hundred and eight years. In his youth he fought in the ranks of the insurgents at Vinegar Hill, he was a leader of the Whiteboys in the west of Ireland and a pilot for the French fleet. Afterward he participated in the struggle for liberty under the leadership of Robert Emmett. He was born in Roundstone, County Galway, Ireland, in 1772. He came to the United States in 1858.

COLONEL AUDENRIED, of General Sherman's staff, is dead.

THE American rifle team sailed from New York for Ireland on the 3d.

Foreign.

THE Burmah insurgents are increasing. The movement has extended to Mandalay.

SEVERAL Jews have been arrested near St. Petersburg on a charge of being connected with Nihilists.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE arrived at Itoyozi, Zululand, on the 20th of May, near the spot where the Prince was killed.

A LATE dispatch says a second caravan of ninety slaves had arrived at Sioot, Upper Egypt, and were liberated. Many slaves were still hidden in the oasis of El Khongeh.

MARIE ALEXANDROVNA, Czarina of Russia, died at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 3d. Her death had been a matter of daily and hourly expectation for weeks. The deceased was the daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and was born on the 27th of July, 1824.

THE cattle plague has reappeared on the island of Cyprus.

THE deputation of the Center party of the German Reichstag, who went to advise the Pope to break off all negotiations with Bismarck, met with an unfavorable reception from His Holiness.

GENERAL GUILLERMAN and Brigadier Jose Macco, Cuban insurgent leaders have surrendered with 222 officers and men.

A DUEL took place near Richmond, Va., on the 7th, between W. C. Elam, editor of the *Whig*, and Colonel Thomas Smith. Elam was severely but not fatally wounded at the first fire. The duel grew out of comments in the *Whig* upon the "Funders," the article denouncing the father of Colonel Smith.

A BERLIN dispatch says intelligence has reached St. Petersburg that the Chinese were massing in large bodies troops on the Russian frontier, and an attack is expected without the formality of a declaration of war.

A LONDON dispatch says a private letter received there gives an appalling account of the famine in Dionbeker and Bagdad, Persia. People are dying in the streets, women are selling their children for food and many are living on rats.

A PARIS dispatch says the ravages of the phylloxera are becoming more serious daily. In July last it was computed that one-third of the total surface devoted to vine growing had been irretrievably devastated, and as the plague has been steadily increasing this year it is estimated that 41,000 acres have been added to the total amount of land lost.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs that the Government has resolved to close all Jesuit establishments on the 13th without further warning.

IN a railway collision, on the 6th, between Frankfort and Mannheim, Germany, many persons were severely injured.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says the Nihilist agitation is diminishing.

A DUEL between Rochefort, the noted Communist, and Koechlin was fought with swords on Swiss territory on the 3d. Rochefort was wounded in the lower part of the chest. The wound is not dangerous.

A DUEL was fought on the Belgium frontier a few days ago between two Spaniards, Marquis Gil De Olivars and Count De Lardi. The Count was killed. The Marquis killed a man in a duel in September last.

IN the House of Commons a few days ago, Sir Charles Dilke said Egypt was taking stringent measures for the suppression of the slave trade, and that Great Britain would do all in her power to see the anti-slave convention carried out.

A CALCUTTA dispatch, on the 3d, stated that the rebel outposts near Minhla, Burmah, were successfully attacked. The rebels captured and decapitated the commander of the Royal troops.

THE Porte is considering the terms of a circular to be addressed to the Powers promising to execute the reforms in Turkey demanded by the Treaty of Berlin.

LATER.

THE sixth and last day of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention began at eleven o'clock on the 8th. Rumors of changes and breaks which prevailed on the street early in the morning and the belief that there would be either a nomination or at least a decided change in the complexion of the vote, caused the audience to gather at an early hour and in the usual numbers. Balloting began immediately and the twenty-ninth ballot resulted as follows: Grant, 305; Blaine, 278; Sherman, 116; Edmunds, 12; Windom, 7; Washburne, 35; Garfield, 2. In this ballot Massachusetts changed from Edmunds to Sherman. The balloting continued about the same until the thirty-fourth ballot when Wisconsin cast 16 votes for Garfield. This was the first balllot in which the full number of delegates had voted. Amid much confusion General Garfield rose to a point of order and challenged the correctness of the announcement of the vote, stating that no man had a right to have his name announced and voted for in the convention without his permission, and such permission he had not and could not give. The Chair decided General Garfield out of order. The thirty-fifth ballot resulted as follows: Grant, 313; Blaine, 257; Sherman, 99; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 3; Washburne, 23; Garfield, 50. The thirty sixth ballot was taken amidst the greatest excitement. Garfield was seen remonstrating with delegates, when the whole audience rose and shouted "Garfield, Garfield." Only States preceding Iowa had been called when the changes in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana and Illinois created the wildest excitement and it was nearly half an hour before order was restored. The changes continued rapid until Wisconsin was reached which gave the votes necessary to make the nomination, but before the vote was read the audience rose en masse and broke out in the wildest cheers. Over half an hour was consumed in this way before the roll could be proceeded with. The result of the ballot was finally announced as follows: Garfield, 399; Grant, 306; Blaine, 42; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 5. Order being restored, the Chair said: James A. Garfield having received the majority of all the votes cast, is the nominee of the Republican party for the President of the United States. In the midst of the confusion General Logan and Senator Conkling were seen trying to get the attention of the Chair. Mr. Conkling was recognized and he seconded the nomination in remarks showing a good deal of feeling. General Logan followed on behalf of Illinois in some stirring remarks. The nomination was also seconded by Hale, of Maine, Harrison, of Indiana, and a number of others. The Convention then took a recess until five o'clock p. m. When the convention reassembled nominations for Vice-President were declared in order, and the following gentlemen were nominated: E. B. Washburne, Thomas Settle, of North Carolina; Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Chester A. Arthur, of New York; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Ex-Governor E. J. Davis, of Texas. The names of Settle and Davis were withdrawn before the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Washburne, 193; Arthur, 468; Davis, 2; Settle, 1; Jewell, 44; Bruce, 8; Maynard, 30; scattering, 5. A motion to make the nomination of Mr. Arthur unanimous was carried without a dissenting voice. Resolutions thanking the President, Secretaries and other officers of the convention for the happy and satisfactory discharge of their duties were adopted and the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

THE Republican National Convention met in the International Exposition building in Chicago on the 2d, in accordance with the call of the National Republican Committee.

The Convention was expected to assemble at high noon, but such was the delay of the delegates and notables in putting in an appearance, aided by incomplete arrangements for the distribution of tickets of admission, that it was fully one o'clock before the vast assemblage was ready for business. At five minutes after one Senator Don Cameron, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. E. Kittredge, after which Mr. Cameron directed the Secretary to read the call for the assembling of the Convention, and then delivered a short address, counseling harmony and the nomination of candidates certain to be elected.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cameron announced that he had been instructed by the National Committee to place in nomination as Temporary Chairman the Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. This nomination the Convention approved by a unanimous "aye." Mr. Hoar was received with great applause, and thanked the Convention for their confidence, and indicated and emphasized the issues which distinguish the great parties of the country. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Hoar said that, by direction of the National Committee, he nominated Colonel J. H. Roberts, of Illinois, and C. L. McGee, of Pennsylvania, as Temporary Secretaries; Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, and James B. Bradwell, of Missouri, as Reading Clerks, and Eugene Davis, of New York, as Stenographer. These nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the roll of States and Territories to be called, and that the Chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons elected to serve on the Committees on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, Credentials and Resolutions. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. McCormick offered a resolution for a call of States and Territories for credentials and notices of contest. The resolution was adopted, and the credentials handed to the Committee on Credentials. Notices of contest were given by Alabama, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Utah.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, offered a resolution giving seats as spectators to the members of the Veteran Association, which the Convention adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said that, as the Convention had been depleted by the withdrawal of the members belonging to the various Committees, it would be only just and courteous to them to adjourn, and therefore moved that the Convention adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 3d. This motion was seconded by Mr. Hale, of Maine and adopted by the Convention, and the Convention adjourned.

Second Day's Proceedings.

THE Convention was called to order by Temporary Chairman Hoar at 11:40 a. m. on the 3d, pursuant to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Noble, of Chicago, was introduced and offered prayer.

Mr. Conkling inquired of the Temporary Chairman when the Committee on Credentials would be ready to report, and was answered not before four p. m. Mr. Conkling thereupon moved that the Convention take a recess until six p. m. M. Hale made the point of order that a resolution to adjourn to a time certain was debatable, and the Temporary Chairman so ruled. Mr. Hale then spoke to the motion, insisting that the Convention was ready for business and could act upon the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Mr. Conkling replied, and said the Convention could not properly transact any business until it knew its constituent members. There being no further discussion the motion of Mr. Conkling for a recess until six p. m. was voted down.

Mr. Joy, of Michigan, sent up a resolution giving the contestants for the disputed seats in the Illinois delegation the right to be heard before the Convention by such counsel as they might select. Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, moved to table the resolution. Mr. Cassoday, of Wisconsin, raised the point of order that there was no knowledge before the Convention that there was any contest in Illinois, and would not be until the report of the Committee on Credentials was received. The Temporary Chairman decided the point not well taken. Mr. Logan raised the point of order that the Convention was without rules, and could not therefore transact any business, and that it could not adopt rules until it was permanently organized. This point was also overruled. As the Secretary began to call the roll, Mr. Joy, the mover, withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the Committee on Permanent Organization be requested to submit its report. There being no objection, the motion was put and declared carried. Mr. Pierson, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report recommending as permanent officers of the Convention the following:

PRESIDENT—Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

SECRETARIES—Colonel J. H. Roberts, of Illinois; C. L. McGee, of Pennsylvania.

One Vice-President and one Assistant Secretary was also named from each State and Territory.

Mr. Pierson then put the motion on the adoption of the report, and declared it unanimously adopted. Mr. Hoar was then conducted to his seat and introduced as the Permanent Chairman of the Convention. The Chair then delivered a brief address and declared the Convention permanently organized.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, moved that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be requested to submit its report. Mr. Sharpe, of New York, objected and stated that he had been instructed to prepare a minority report, a duty he had not yet performed, and one which he would not be able to perform unless more time were given him. Mr. Frye said if the Chairman of the Committee on Rules would say that it was agreed to give the minority an opportunity to express their views he would not press the motion. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, hereupon arose and said the Committee had decided that it ought not to make its report until after the report of the Committee on Credentials had been presented. No vote had been taken on the request of the minority for an opportunity to present their views. He thought, however, that courtesy and good faith required that the opportunity desired by the minority should be given them. At this point Mr. Frye withdrew his motion and moved that the Convention take a recess until five o'clock.

The motion for a recess prevailed, and the Convention stood adjourned until five o'clock.

At twenty minutes after five the Convention reassembled.

Mr. Henderson (Iowa,) moved that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be requested to hand in their report. Mr. Sharpe moved as a substitute for the pending motion that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to make its report. Mr. Garfield and Mr. Conkling spoke to the question, and at the conclusion of their remarks the roll was called, resulting in the defeat of the substitute by ayes, 318; noes, 406, leaving the motion pending that the Committee on Rules be requested to submit its report.

At this point Mr. Brandagee, of Connecticut, in the interest of harmony and peace, moved to temporarily table the pending resolution, and the Convention so voted. Mr. Metcalfe, of Illinois, moved that the Convention adjourn until ten o'clock a. m. on the 4th. The motion prevailed, and the Convention stood adjourned.

Third Day's Proceedings.

THE Convention reassembled on the morning of the 4th, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order a little before eleven o'clock. Rev. Dr. Little, of Chicago, offered prayer.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to make their report, and the motion unanimously prevailed.

The Committee on Credentials not being in the hall, Mr. Sewell moved the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be instructed to report, with the understanding that no action be taken on their report until after the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the Convention so ordered. Mr. Garfield, the Chairman of the Committee, then submitted the following rules:

Rule 1. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates from each State equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each Territory and two from the District of Columbia.

2. The rules of the House of Representatives shall be the rules of this Convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the following rules:

3. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question shall then be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

4. Upon all subjects before the Convention the States shall be called in alphabetical order, and next the Territories and District of Columbia.

5. The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Resolutions is acted upon; and the report of the Committee on Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

6. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, Territories and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia in the order heretofore stated.

7. In making the nomination for President and Vice-President, in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. When it shall appear that any candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be: Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous? But if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast; and where any State has announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error.

8. In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the votes of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition; but, if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the Chairman of his delegation, the President of the Convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called and the result recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

9. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the Convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes in presenting the name of such candidate.

10. A National Republican Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called, and the delegation from each State, Territory and District shall name, through their Chairman, a person to act as member of such Committee.

11. All resolutions relating to the platform shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The minority of the Committee submitted a report recommending the adoption of the following as a substitute for Rule 8:

In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the votes of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or for or against any proposition.

According to the understanding no action was taken on the reports at that time, and the Convention awaited the appearance of the Committee on Credentials.

After a delay of about an hour the report of the majority was presented by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, recommending the admission of the Warmoth delegation from Louisiana, and the exclusion of the Beattie delegation; the admission of James T. Rapier as delegate from the Fourth Alabama District; the admission of Messrs. Smith and Warner as delegates from the Seventh Alabama District, in place of the sitting members; the admission of the contesting delegates from the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Illinois Districts, and the retention of the sitting delegates from the Second Illinois District; the retention of the four delegates-at-large from Illinois; the admission of the contesting delegates from the Second and Third Kansas Districts; the retention of the sitting members from the Ninth and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Districts; the retention of the sitting members from the Third West Virginia District, and the retention of the sitting delegates from Utah. Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, presented a minority report opposing the admission of Mr. Rapier as delegate from the Third Alabama District, and Messrs. Smith and Warner as delegates from the Seventh Alabama District; the retention of the sitting delegates from the Illinois Districts, and generally opposing the conclusions of the majority. Mr. Conger proposed that the consideration of the reports be taken up in the order indicated in the majority report. Mr. Cessna thought it would be better to adopt those parts of the report on which there was substantial accord, and so moved. These were the Louisiana cases; the question of delegates-at-large from Illinois, the Second District of Illinois, the Ninth and Nineteenth Districts of Pennsylvania, and the Kansas case. Mr. Sharpe moved to amend by striking from the majority report so much as referred to the delegates-at-large from Illinois, and the Convention so voted. The motion to adopt so much of the majority report as the Committee unanimously approved was then carried. The Alabama cases were then taken up. Mr. Clayton moved to amend by substituting the report of the minority for that of the majority.

At this time, on motion of Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi, the Convention took a recess until seven p. m.

At 7:30 o'clock the Convention reassembled and entered upon the further consideration of the Alabama case. Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, moved that forty minutes be devoted to the discussion of the case, and it was so ordered. The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Clayton to substitute the minority report for the majority report, a debate arose in which Messrs. Turner, of Alabama, Hill, of Mississippi, Tracy, of New York, Bateman, of Ohio, Conger, Farr, of Michigan, Hicks, of Florida, Boutwell, Dorsey, of Arkansas, and others participated, and at the conclusion the roll was called with the following result: Yeas, 306; nays, 449; so the motion to substitute was defeated. The report of the majority in the Alabama cases was then adopted by a *viva voce* vote.

The Illinois cases were then taken up. Mr. Quarles, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution limiting the debate on the question to one hour. Mr. Boutwell moved as a substitute that all the cases of contested seats be decided by adopting the usage of each State as that usage has existed heretofore, and that in each State in which the uniform usage has been to elect delegates to Republican National Conventions by State Conventions, that usage shall be deemed binding, and the same shall be true in respect to delegates sent by Congressional District Conventions in States where that has been the usage. The Chair ruled that Mr. Boutwell's resolution was out of order as not being germane to the pending resolution. Messrs. Boutwell, Logan, Conkling, Pixley and others spoke, and finally the resolution was amended so as to give two hours, and then adopted. The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report was made and discussed by Messrs. Raum, Anthony, Storrs and others. Before the discussion was ended, a motion to adjourn was made and voted down by yeas, 103; nays, 653. The motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was then defeated by the following vote: Yeas, 353; nays, 387. So much of the majority report as related to the First District was adopted by 384 yeas to 356 nays; so much as related to the Third District was adopted by 385 yeas to 353 nays; so much as related to the Fourth District was adopted by 388 yeas to 351 nays. The remainder of the majority report in respect to Illinois was then adopted by a *viva voce* vote.

It was then 2:20 a. m., and the Convention adjourned to meet at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 5th.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

THE Convention reassembled at 11:45 a. m. on the 5th. Rev. John R. Paxton, of Washington, D. C., offered prayer. Mr. Boutwell gave notice that when the report of the Committee on Rules was taken up he desired to amend Rule 10, as reported by the Committee. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then taken up, and after debate, the report was sustained by a vote of 476 yeas to 184 nays. The report of the Committee in relation to the delegates from the Third West Virginia District was then considered. Mr. Clayton moved to substitute the report of the minority for that of the majority. After a lengthy debate, the substitute was adopted by a vote of 417 yeas to 330 nays. In the Utah case, also, Mr. Clayton moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report, and, after debate, the motion prevailed, and the substitute was adopted by yeas 426, nays 312, and the report of the Committee on Credentials, as amended, was adopted by a *viva voce* vote.

The Convention then entered upon the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, and Mr. Garfield moved its adoption. The majority and minority reports were read. Mr. Sharpe moved the adoption of a resolution that the Convention proceed immediately to ballot for candidates for President of the United States, and that one speech of fifteen minutes be allowed for the presentation of each candidate and ten minutes to second each nomination, the roll of States to be called at the end of the nominating speeches, as a substitute for the majority report. Mr. Sewell moved to table the substitute, but on the suggestion of the Chair that the whole subject would lie on the table if the motion prevailed, withdrew it. After debate, the roll was called on the motion of Mr. Sharpe, and it was defeated by yeas 276, nays 479. Mr. Boutwell moved to add to Rule 10 a clause directing the National Committee to prescribe a method or methods for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, to announce the same to the country, and to issue a call for that Convention in conformity therewith. Mr. Butterworth moved to add a proviso that such method or methods shall include the securing to the several Congressional districts the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention. Both amendments were accepted by Mr. Garfield and adopted by the Convention, and the report, as amended, was adopted by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Garfield moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report, and the motion prevailed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Pierrepont, of New York, then presented the platform adopted by the Committee. Mr. Barker, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by adding a resolution adopting the declaration of President Hayes in favor of the thorough, radical and complete reform of the Civil Service. This amendment was discussed at considerable length and finally adopted. The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted by a *viva voce* vote. The following is the platform:

The Republican party, in National Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration:

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the National authority. It reconstructed the Union of States, with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone. It transformed 4,000,000 human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery did not exist; it has raised the value of our paper currency from thirty-eight per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored, upon a solid basis, payment in coin of all National obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the Nation from the point where six-per-cent. bonds sold at 86 to where four-per-cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium.

Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of Government besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has disbursed annually more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' and sailors' pensions. It has paid $880,000,000 of the public debt, and, by refunding the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $150,000,000 to less than $90,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people and this Convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the Republican party for the last twenty years has been such as to commend it to the favor of the Nation; that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the Union should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

2. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign Nation. Some powers are denied to the Nation, while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the National, and not by the State, tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the Nation must be guided not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

4. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the Nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We, therefore, recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grants of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. That we deem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water-courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign Nations rests with the Congress of the United States and the treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as a matter of grave concernment, under the exercise of both these powers would limit and restrict that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable laws and treaties as will produce that result.

7. That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive; and that history will accord to his Administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his vetoes interposed between the people and attempted partisan laws.

8. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National and State Governments and the control of place and position they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent ballots, and invented fraudulent certification of returns; have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of Congress to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, rescued by the courage in action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills upon whose passage the very movement of the Government depended; have crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of the Rebellion against the Nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of Nationality, personal freedom and individual equality.

9. The equal, and steady, and complete enforcement of the laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunity guaranteed by the Constitution, are the first duties of the Nation.

10. The dangers of a "Solid South" can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the Nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws, and the punishment of all those who violate them, are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the Nation makes the Nation must perform. A Nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The "Solid South" must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud.

11. And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony which may be possible, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of these United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

12. The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last National Convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the Civil Service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demands the co-operation of the Legislative with the Executive Departments of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

The Convention then took a recess until seven p. m.

A little after seven the Convention reassembled, and the Secretary read a letter from James P. Root, stating that the gavel used by the Chair was made, the head from a piece of wood taken from the home of Abraham Lincoln and the handle from a tree upon the Mount Vernon estate, and presenting the same to the Chairman of the Convention.

The roll of States was called for the announcement of the National Committee, with the following result:

Alabama, Paul Strobach; Arkansas, S. W. Dorsey; California, Horace Davis; Colorado, John L. Routt; Connecticut, Marshall Jewell; Delaware, Chris Febiger; Florida, William W. Hicks; Georgia, James D. Deveaux; Illinois, John A. Logan; Indiana, John C. New; Iowa, John S. Runnels; Kansas, John A. Martin; Kentucky, W. O. Bradley; Louisiana, Henry C. Warmoth; Maine, William P. Frye; Maryland, James A. Gary; Massachusetts, John M. Forbes; Michigan, James H. Stone; Minnesota, E. M. Sabin; Mississippi, George C. McKee; Missouri, Chauncey I. Filley; Nebraska, James W. Dawes; Nevada, John W. Mackey; New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler; New Jersey, George A. Halsey; New York, Thomas C. Platt; North Carolina, W. A. Canady; Ohio, W. C. Cooper; Oregon, D. C. Ireland; Pennsylvania, J. Don Cameron; Rhode Island, William A. Pierce; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Tennessee, William Rule; Texas, ———; Vermont, George W. Hooker; Virginia, Samuel L. Jones; West Virginia, John W. Mason; Wisconsin, Elihu Enos; Arizona, R. C. McCormick; Dakota, ———; District of Columbia, ———; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Montana, Alex H. Beattie; New Mexico, Stephen B. Elkin; Utah, C. W. Bennett; Washington, Thomas T. Miner; Wyoming, James L. Cary.

The State of Texas, the Territory of Dakota and the District of Columbia were passed over temporarily. The list as presented was then adopted. A resolution was adopted giving to State, Territorial and District Central Committees the right to fill vacancies in the National Committees caused by death, resignation or otherwise.

The roll of States was then called for Presidential nominations. Mr. James F. Joy (Mich.) nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Mr. Pixley (Cal.) seconded the nomination; E. F. Drake, of Minnesota, nominated William Windom, of that State; there was no second; Mr. Conkling nominated U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and Mr. Bradley (Ky.) seconded the nomination; Mr. Garfield nominated John Sherman, of Ohio, and Mr. Elliott (S. C.) seconded the nomination; Mr. Billings (Vt.) nominated George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and John E. Sanborn (Mass.) seconded the nomination; Mr. Cassody (Wis.) nominated E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. Brandagee (Conn.) seconded the nomination. It being nearly midnight the Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock Monday morning, June 7.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

THE Convention reassembled at 10:30 on the morning of the 7th, pursuant to adjournment. Rev. Mr. Everest, of Chicago, offered prayer. The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that all railroad and packet lines would extend their excursion tickets until twenty-four hours after the adjournment of the Convention.

Mr. Hale moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for President. The motion prevailed. The following was the result of the first ballot by States:

STATES.	No. of Votes.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Washburne.	Garfield.
Alabama	20	16	1	3				
Arkansas	12	12						
California	12		12					
Colorado	6	6						
Connecticut	12		3		2		7	
Delaware	6		6					
Florida	8	8						
Georgia	22	6	8	8				
Illinois	42	24	10				8	
Indiana	30	1	26	2			1	
Iowa	22		22					
Kansas	10	4	6					
Kentucky	24	20	1	3				
Louisiana	16	8	2	6				
Maine	14		14					
Maryland	16	7	7	2				
Massachusetts	26	3		2	20		1	
Michigan	22	1	21					
Minnesota	10					10		
Mississippi	16	6	4	6				
Missouri	30	29					1	
Nebraska	6		6					
Nevada	6		6					
New Hampshire	10		10					
New Jersey	18		16				2	
New York	70	51	17	2				
North Carolina	20	6		14				
Ohio	44		9	34	1			
Oregon	6		6					
Pennsylvania	58	32	23	3				1
Rhode Island	8		8					
South Carolina	14	13		1				
Tennessee	24	16	6	1	1			
Texas	16	11	2	2			1	
Vermont	10				10			
Virginia	22	18	3	1				
West Virginia	10	1	8					
Wisconsin	20	1	7	3			9	
TERRITORIES.								
Arizona	2		2					
Dakota	2	1	1					
Dist. of Columbia	2	1	1					
Idaho	2		2					
Montana	2		2					
New Mexico	2		2					
Utah	2	1	1					
Washington	2		2					
Wyoming	2	1	1					
Totals	756	304	284	93	34	10	30	1

Necessary for a choice 379. No choice.

From the first to the eighteenth ballot there was scarcely any change in the vote, and at the conclusion of the eighteenth ballot the Convention voted to take a recess until seven p. m.

At seven the Convention reassembled and took ten ballots, the last, or twenty-eighth, standing as follows:

STATES.	Number of Votes.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Washburne.	Garfield.
Alabama	20	16	1	3				
Arkansas	12	12						
California	12		12					
Colorado	6		6					
Connecticut	12		3				9	
Delaware	6	6						
Florida	8	7		1				
Georgia	22	7	7	8				
Illinois	42	24	10				8	
Indiana	30	2	22	2			4	
Iowa	22		22					
Kansas	10	4	6					
Kentucky	24	20	2	2				
Louisiana	16	8	4	4				
Maine	14		14					
Maryland	16	8	5	3				
Massachusetts	26	4		2	19		1	
Michigan	22	1	21					
Minnesota	10					10		
Mississippi	16	7	4	5				
Missouri	30	29					1	
Nebraska	6		6					
Nevada	6		6					
New Hampshire	10		10					
New Jersey	18		16				2	
New York	70	50	18	2				
North Carolina	20	6		14				
Ohio	44		9	34	1			
Oregon	6		6					
Pennsylvania	58	34	21	1				2
Rhode Island	8		8					
South Carolina	14	12	1	1				
Tennessee	24	16	6	1	1			
Texas	16	13	1	1			1	
Vermont	10				10			
Virginia	22	16	3	3				
West Virginia	10	1	8					
Wisconsin	20	1	7	3			9	
Arizona	2		2					
Dakota	2	1	1					
Dist. of Columbia	2		1	1				
Idaho	2		2					
Montana	2		2					
New Mexico	2		2					
Utah	2	1	1					
Washington	2		2					
Wyoming	2	1	1					
Total	756	307	279	91	31	10	35	2

Necessary for a choice 379. No choice.

The Convention then voted to adjourn until the morning of the 8th.

The following is a summary of the ballotings during the day:

NUMBER OF BALLOTS.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Washburne.	Edmunds.	Windom.	Garfield.	Harrison.	Hayes.	Hartranft.
1	304	284	93	30	34	10	1	1		
2	305	282	94	31	32	10	1			
3	305	282	93	31	32	10	1	1		
4	305	281	93	31	32	10	1	1		
5	303	281	95	31	32	10	1			
6	305	280	95	31	30	10	2			
7	305	281	94	31	32	10	2			
8	306	284	91	32	31	10	1			
9	308	282	90	32	31	10	2			
10	305	282	92	32	31	10	2		1	
11	305	281	93	32	31	10	2		1	
12	304	283	92	33	31	10	1		1	
13	305	285	89	33	31	10	1			
14	305	285	89	35	31	10				
15	309	281	88	36	31	10				
16	306	283	88	36	31	10				
17	303	284	90	36	31	10				
18	305	283	91	35	31	10				
19	305	279	96	32	31	10	1			1
20	308	276	93	35	31	10	1			1
21	305	276	96	35	31	10	1			1
22	305	275	97	35	31	10	1			1
23	304	275	97	36	31	10	2			
24	305	279	93	35	31	10	2			
25	302	281	94	35	31	10	2			
26	303	280	93	36	31	10	2			
27	306	277	93	36	31	10	2			
28	307	279	91	35	31	10	2			

On the 13th ballot McCrary received one vote, and on the 17th ballot Davis, of (Texas,) received one vote.

A Curious Insect.

"Don't catch that bumble-bee in your fingers—it will sting you," said a bystander to a dentist with scientific proclivities who resides in the country. "Not a bit of danger," said the doctor; "the fact is, that fellow is not a bee at all, only a fly made to resemble the bumble-bee very closely, but differing therefrom in some point, easily detected by any one with a slight knowledge of insects. He is a very formidable fellow among the smaller insects, devouring great numbers of them, but altogether incapable of injury to man. In fact he is one of the beneficial kind, because he destroys whole hecatombs of insects during his short lifetime. You see I handle it without injury. It is a born fraud, made to represent bumble-bees for two reasons: because its victims do not expect to be eaten by the honey-loving bumble-bees, and its enemies are frightened away by fear of the terrible business end of that insect. There are many such cases of mimicry in the insect world. It belongs to the *genus laphira*." "How do you distinguish them from bees?" "Easy enough. Bees have always four wings. This fellow, you see, has only two. That gives him away. He is a fly sure to the few who know that, but a terrible bumble-bee to all the rest."—*N. Y. World.*

—The greatest feat in the way of rapid railway making is said to be that of Sir R. Temple in the late Afghan campaign. One hundred and thirty miles of railway was constructed in 101 days.

EVE was the first woman who ever went through life without going to the postoffice.—*Owego Record.* The reason being that Adam wouldn't letter.

POLITICAL POINTS.

——The Cincinnati *Commercial* heartily indorses the views expressed in Senator Davis' letter. To be consistent it must support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention who will stand on the Davis platform.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

——The verdict is unanimous that Whittaker slit his ears and tied his own hands and legs. The testimony is conclusive against the mulatto, and now the question ought to be, What shall be done with the nigger? Respectively referred to Allison, Dawes & Co.

——Neither farmers nor Germans are wanted in the Republican party of Michigan. At least this is the inference from the fact that neither a farmer nor a German was chosen as a delegate from Michigan to the Republican National Convention.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——Republican journals occasionally air their importance by twitting Democrats as to inaction of Congress on providing a more definite manner of counting the Electoral vote, but when the subject is brought forward, they grow nervous and whine about snap judgment. But it does not make the slightest difference, there will be a fair count or a fair fight next time.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

——The way in which John Sherman worked to secure delegates from Mississippi is the best illustration of Hayes' civil service reform that has come recently to hand. Of the delegates to the Convention eight were employes of the Treasury Department, six were postmasters and route agents and one was a Federal District Attorney. Such of the Federal employes as were unable to get into the Convention as delegates constituted themselves into a strong Sherman lobby on the outside. The wages received by these Sherman men from the Federal Government amount to the sum of $35,000 yearly.—*Boston Globe.*

——The organs want Senator Davis to name the centralizing man and the centralizing men and the centralizing measures they have advocated. It is hardly necessary to descend to particulars when the whole Republican party has identified itself with centralization in demanding one amendment to the Constitution which shall give the Federal Government oversight of the religion of the country, and another which shall give it control of the schools. Still less can it be necessary when a partisan Republican majority in the Judicial Department of the Government has gone as far in the direction of centralization as was done in the Virginia and Tennessee cases.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Profits of the Fraud.

The fraudulent President is enlarging his residence at Fremont, preparatory to removal from Washington next March. He will have occupied the White House four years without the color of honest title, and will have drawn four years' salary that rightfully belonged to Mr. Tilden. There is good reason to believe that of the two hundred thousand dollars received during this term he will carry away from Washington more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in bonds and in money. Indeed, persons who ought to be well informed, from their opportunities of association and from their knowledge of the footing upon which Hayes' household is conducted, estimate that his savings will aggregate between one hundred and seventy and one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Money hoarding seems to have been, from the very start, the absorbing thought of the fraudulent President. His personal meanness is as well known at the capital as the personal hypocrisy which is one of the distinguishing traits of the intruder.

Never before has such niggardliness been exhibited to the world in the management of the household of the Executive Mansion as has been thrust upon the attention of everybody, residents and strangers, citizens and diplomats, since the 4th of March, 1877. Not only has the large pay voted by Congress for becoming hospitality at the White House been pocketed by the occupant, but the contingent fund appropriated to special objects has been diverted to uses never contemplated by the law.

Hayes entered office in the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1876-77, for which six thousand dollars had been granted to his predecessor to cover contingent expenses. One of his first acts was to ask through his Secretary, Rogers, for a larger deficiency than the whole sum allowed for the year, without giving an item to justify the request. And it was not until John Sherman had patched up a false estimate that a scandal was prevented which must have involved both Grant and Hayes, but particularly the latter, in an attempt to grab money to which he was not entitled.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Civil-Service Call.

The new York *World* publishes the following:

> "I inclose a specimen of the Civil-service reform of the Republican party. I am a postmaster at the cross-roads in the piney woods of Alabama. The perquisites of my office amounted to $1.60 for the last quarter, which I will devote to any charitable object, but respectfully decline to pay one cent of Republican blackmail. If his Excellency and the Republican ring don't like it, Mr. Hayes can appoint his or General Grant's brother-in-law or any other man in my place. W. G."

The "specimen" was the usual circular calling for contributions to the Republican campaign fund, and though there was evidently a mistake in sending such a document to a postmaster whose official perquisites for the last quarter amounted to only $1.60, yet there is no doubt that most of the Central Committee seed will fall in richer soil and bring forth a more abundant harvest.

As for Mr. Hayes' remarkable Civil-service reform, it has long since been abandoned by him and is almost forgotten by the people. Everybody knows that, whether fit or unfit, every man who assisted in the perpetration and consummation of the centennial fraud—and who did not already have a place at the public crib—has been provided with one. No single individual of the conspiring crew has been turned empty away. Each tool employed in that dirty work was duly "greased," and there has not been a prayer-meeting the less in the White House on account of work or workmen.

But fearing, we presume, that some credulous persons might suppose he still had a lingering respect for solemn pledges made before and after inauguration, Mr. Hayes kindly threw off all disguise in the Cornell affair. This gentleman, as our readers will remember, had been summarily dismissed from the New York Custom-House on account of willful disobedience and open defiance of the Civil-service rules and regulations laid down by the administration. Conkling, to show his contempt of the Administration, nominated Cornell for Governor of New York. Straightway, and without much apparent urging, Mr. Hayes gave Cornell the whole weight of his influence, personally recommending him to the Republicans of that State, thereby materially aiding his election. Since this amazing performance even the small boy in the street laughs when Hayes' Civil-service reform is mentioned, and we fancy "the piney-woods" postmaster in Alabama was not greatly surprised by the Republican call for Civil-service cash. The President and his party are at one on this subject, and nothing but the poverty of his office will prevent "W. G." from losing his head.—*St. Louis Republican.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—A man may be right and yet be left.

—'Tis very easy to re-cover an old umbrella.

—The fisherman is sure of a bite if he takes a lunch with him.

—There are many good doctors who are unable to cure a ham.—*Hartford Sunday Journal.*

—We once knew a newspaper man who owned a watch.—*New Haven Register.* Dog?—*Yonkers Gazette.* Case?—*Salem Sunbeam.*

—When the little prattling baby is an hungered,
Just after he awakens from his nap;
Why should he look around, and call for mamma
When the little fellow really wants his pap?
—*Yawcob Strauss.*

—When Webster said "there is always room at the top" he was not referring to the advertising page of a newspaper.—*Bridgeton News.*

—The spots on Jupiter don't trouble some young men half as much as the spots on their last summer trowsers.—*Middletown Transcript.*

—Somebody has discovered that cats can't live at a greater elevation than 13,000 feet, therefore back sheds should be built 13,500 feet high.—*Binghamton Republican.*

—A traveler in South America reports a monkey with two tails. Now we have the Darwinian progenitor of the man who stands in a steel-pen coat near the door at the opera and says, "Bravah-h."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Great liars in Scotland. The first river you come to they will tell you is the Forth.—*Boston Transcript.* Yes, and tell you that a mountain's Ben Snow'd on, when there isn't a flake of snow within a thousand miles of it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—A gentleman told one of his friends that for an eternity his wife had denied to be more than twenty-nine years of age. "My wife is more reasonable," said the friend; "I have at last persuaded her to be thirty-two, but I have never been able to coax her along any further."—*Boston Courier.*

—Two hundred Albany females have made application for the position of census enumerator. The worst feature of appointing women to these positions is that it takes the bread out of the mouth of poor, delicate, uncomplaining man. Light work of this kind is what man needs.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

—As an innocent-looking old man was going up Washington Street, a drayman nodded at him and asked: "Want a dray, Mister?" "No—o. I guess not," replied the old man; "I'm too fur from home, and can't pay freight on it. Much obleeged, though. Vicksburg is a powerful nice town. A fellow back there asked me if I didn't want a coat; another inquired if I wanted a hack, and now you offer me a dray. I wish I lived here."—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Explorations in the Rocky Mountains.

Dinner over, odd jobs finished, the last glance of the mules given and the short twilight rapidly falling under the assault of the legions of darkness, we don our overcoats and gather for our nightly chat before going to bed.

Much of the pleasure of this hour, as of every other, depends on our surroundings. Persons who call a trip with a government survey all a pleasure excursion, would better think twice. A thousand and one small vexations attend all the time. As a picnic, the expedition would be a lamentable failure. There is the fatigue at night, the frost in the morning and the gale or the scorching sun in at noonday; your peeled nose and scaling ears and smarting neck testify to the power of the last. The often encountered alkali dust not only hurts your eyes and parches your lips till they crack open but seems to decompose your skin, rendering it so tender that the least rough touch produces a painful wound, and your hands, which is almost impossible to keep clean, become sore and unsightly. Then, half the time your feet are wet, and get cold in the stirrups, or the blankets become damp and disturb your rest, or—but there are plenty of other inconveniences. Sometimes the camp has to be placed where there is not a single pleasant feature near or remote—in the midst of a track of sun-baked mud and glaring white rocks, for instance—where the only vegetation is prickly grease-wood, like so many Canadian thistles, and where the principal denizens are jack rabbits, rattle-snakes and lizzards. But this is not a chapter of complaints, and I hasten to dismiss the wrong side of the texture.

Of all the lovely camping places in my recollection, I think one over in Western Wyoming, among the nameless heights between the Green and the Snake rivers, bears the palm. A ravine diverged from the valley we had been traveling through, one side of which was a high, grassy bank, and the other was wooded; but in the woods opened a little glade, down which came an icy rill, tumbling and foaming between banks of moss solid to the water's edge. All about were gigantic, yellow-barked spruces, among which this little level spot had remained clear, just capacious enough for our tents. It was a place for perfect repose. The eye, weary with incessant far-seeing, rested content on the verdant slope that cut off the rest of the world. As, after the turmoil and noise of the city, the business man pulls the blinds close together and drops the curtain, shutting out the turbulent scenes of his daily struggle, and shutting in the peace and love of his home, so in we were thankful that we could not see even the loftiest summits, and gladly gathered round our cosy hearthstone, where the spruce boughs crackled like salt and coils of black smoke writhed up from the resinous logs.

The night "effect," as painters phase it, of such a bivouac as this, is weirdly curious. One need not be afraid to walk away from it into the gloom; the Prince of Darkness is said to be a gentleman. And, in fact, it is not dark out there in the open air; for under the lamps of the constellations and in that strange light from the north, even midnight in the high mountains is only gray. But beneath the star-proof trees there is the blackness of plagued Egypt—a darkness which may be felt in thrusts from a thousand needle-pointed leaves and rough cones, if one pushes too heedlessly into the recesses of the woods. The blaze is orange-colored, the smoke heavy and black, illumined redly underneath. The pillars of the smooth fir trunks within reach of the fire-light stand like a stockade about the camp, but the shifting light penetrates between them and summons from the darkness new boles, that step out and retreat again as the capricious flame is wafted by the wind toward or away from that side.

While the centers of the great, gummy logs are eaten by the blaze, and while we sit on their ends and smoke our pipes, what soul-inspiring talk is heard! The stories flow as naturally as the sparks explore the dark arch overhead, but it is no more possible to communicate the point and living fun of these narratives, told with the Western freedom of language and usually apropos of some previous tale, than it is to tickle your senses with the sizzle and delectable flavor of the deer's juicy ribs roasting in those ashes. Shut in by the shadowy forest, we seem to inhabit a little world all by ourselves, with sky, sun, moon and stars of our own; and we converse of you in New York as Proctor does of the inhabitants of other planets, and speculate upon the movements of armies along the Danube as the Greeks discussed the life of souls across the Styx. The affairs of the outside world have lost interest for us since we are no longer spurred by the heel of the morning newspaper. In simplifying our life to a primitive measure we have ceased to trouble ourselves about problems of politics or social economy, and are beginning to discover that the universe is less complex than we made it. Thus we conduct a sort of mental exploration parallel with the geodetic survey.

Sometimes signs of previous occupancy added to the attractions of a camp, when it was made near some trail, and we speculated on the kind of a man who had been there before us. How long before? What was his object? And whither was he bound? In a region so wild and utterly untenanted as this, anything pertaining to humanity is invested with extraordinary interest. From these foundation-sticks we could tell the size and kind of tent he had; from the tracks could decide that his one animal was a horse, not a mule (which makes a smaller, narrower track), and knew that at this stake he picketed him at night, and by that path led him to the water; from this stump we guessed the sharpness of his ax; that wadding told the size of his rifle; here was his fire; there, where the grass is trampled he piled his night's wood. Where this hunter or beaver-trapper has camped and left his history on a few chips there remains a civilized aspect which nature must work long to efface.

Similarly, if we remained long, our own halting-ground became dirty and bedraggled, so that we were glad to change often. Yet a strange familiarity attaches even to a bit of brook and mountain side, and knowing there is no better representation of *home* within many hundred miles, you easily give it that name. "Let us wander where we will, the universe is built round about us, and we are central still." Nowhere did this homelike feeling attach itself more (and with less good reason) than to one July camp high up on the Wind River Peak, at the very sources of the great Sweetwater. Perhaps because we invaded angry solitudes and boldly held our own, in spite of every effort on the part of the well-roused spirits of the place. The trees were all pines and stood thickly, but were not of great size, though straight and tall. Many lay at full length upon the ground, for they had shallow root hold among the boulders, and the very first night the forest treated us to an exhibition of its power to injure, as a hint, perhaps, that we would better not violate its sacred shades with our presence, and consume its royal timber in our paltry camp-fire. "When I want fire," the forest seemed to say, "I rub my limbs together and the flames sweep for miles through my oily cones and dry tops, that love the blaze." The trunks began to fall all around us—dozens at a time, while the air was full of tremendous concussions and the screams of rending fibers. But none of these mighty bolts harmed us, beyond the crushing of a single tent, and when the hurricane was over we found our fire-wood close at hand ready cut and so profited by the anger of the resentful gods.

There was some of the hardest work done in the history of the survey from the headquarters of this camp, but one night when the snow drifted steadily down on our beds as we lay quiet, I was not so tired but that I lay awake for hours, stowing away in the coffers of my memory the fast crowding impressions; and perhaps it was those hours of reflection that fixed all the details of the wild, timber-line camp so firmly in my mind.—*Scribner for June.*

The "Roil Bengol Tagger."

These are little Johnny's observations on the "Roil Bengol Tagger," as communicated to the San Francisco *Argonaut*: "One time there was a man who had a tagger, and the taggar it was a sho and the man he tuke the money for to get in. The man he had a big paper naild onto the tagger's den, and the paper it said, the paper did: 'The Roil Bengol Tagger, sometimes cald the Monnerk of the Jungle. Hands of. No Techin the Tagger!' The monnerk of the jungle it was always a layin down with his nose tween its poz, and the folks which had paid for to get in thay was mad cos it wudent wock and rore like dissent thunder. But the sho man he said: 'That's ol rite when I git the new cage done, but this is the same cage which the offle feller broke out of in Oregon, time he et up the seventeen men and their families.' Then the fokes they would ol stand back and tock in wispers while the tagger slep. But one day a feller wich was drunk he take to punchin the tagger with the masthead of his umbreller, which stampeeded the oddience wild, and the wimmin fokes they stud onto chairs and hollered like it was a mouse, but the drunk chap he kep a jobbin the monnerk of the jungle crewel. Pretty sune the monnerk it bellered offle and riggled, but the feller kep a pokin like he was fireman to a steam engine. Bimeby the monnerk it jumped onto its hine feets and shucked itself out of its skin and roled up its sleefs and spit onto its hands and spoke up and sed: 'I bedashed if I cant jest whollip the peagreen stuffin' out o' the gum-dasted galoot wich has ben a prodding this ere tagger!' And the oddience thay was a stonish!"

A Drug-Store Conversation.

An old lady of Louisville kept it up in this style for half an hour at a druggist's and with the following result:

Old Lady—How much is this bottle?

Druggist—One dollar and thirty cents, ma'am, if you take but one, or $12 a dozen.

O. L.—How did you say I must keep it?

D.—You must keep it on its side ma'am, until you want to use it.

O. L.—Yes. Well, my daughter told me to get this particular preparation. It's the right kind isn't it?

D.—O, yes, ma'am. We only keep that brand.

O. L.—How much did you say it was?

D.—One dollar and thirty cents a single bottle; but if you take a dozen—

O. L.—I thought you said it was only $1 a bottle.

D.—If you take a dozen——

O. L.—Did you say it would keep on its side until it's used?

D.—Yes, ma'am; and if you uncork it, it must be all used at once.

O. L.—You're sure its the right brand?

D.—O, yes we keep no——

O. L.—A dollar a bottle?

D.—If you take a dozen; but $1.30 a single——

O. L.—I thought you said $1 a bottle.

D.—If you take a dozen.

O. L.—But I don't want a dozen.

D.—Then a single bottle will be $1.30.

O. L.—And it must be kept on its side until used?

D.—Yes, ma'am.

O. L.—Well I've a great mind to take a bottle. I think it's what my daughter wanted me to get. Do you sell less than a bottle?

D.—No, ma'am.

O. L.—And a whole single bottle is $1.30.

D.—Yes, ma'am.

O. L.—Well, I think I'll go home and talk to my daughter about it. How much did you say it was?—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—A line of steamships is to ply direct between Dublin and New York.